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Northern Region News

Lewis and Clark Bicentennial
SPECIAL EDITION

A Newsletter for Employees and Retirees

ISSUE 2

Spring 2000

R.E. DeCamp (1858-1936) Gates of the Mountains
Oil on canvas c. 1935
Courtesy Montana Historical Society Museum

"In the after part of the day I . . . walked out and ascended the river hills. . . . On arriving to the summit of one of the highest points in the neighborhood I thought myself well repaid for my labour; as from this point I beheld the Rocky Mountains for the first time. . . . (They) were covered with snow and the sun shone on it in such manner as to give me the most plain and satisfactory view. While I viewed these mountains I felt a secret pleasure in finding myself so near the head of the heretofore conceived boundless Missouri; but when I reflected on the difficulties which this snowey barrier would most probably throw in my way to the Pacific, and the sufferings and hardships of myself and party in thim, it in some measure counterbalanced the joy I had felt in the first moments in which I gazed on them; but as I have always felt it a crime to anticipate evils I will believe it a good comfortable road until I am compelled to believe differently."

Captain Meriwether Lewis,
May 26, 1805

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial *What's Ahead: 2003-2006*

by Margaret Gorski, Forest Service field coordinator,
Lewis and Clark Bicentennial

When Meriwether Lewis entered these words in his journal May 26, 1805, the Corps of Discovery had been together for over a year and a half. Lewis and his friend Captain William Clark had assembled the best woodsmen of the day to form the kind of disciplined military team they knew was needed to survive the challenges of the assignment given them by the President of the United States.

This hardened group of 33 men had dodged snags and caving river banks as they pushed their way up the lower Missouri. They had survived a tense encounter with the Teton Sioux who viewed these intruders as a potential threat to their trading power. They had endured a long winter at Fort Mandan and survived only through the generosity of the Mandan and Hidatsa Indians.

Yet as Lewis stood on the banks of the Missouri looking toward the mountain range that was known to these explorers only through myth and legend, his fears were overshadowed by a steadfast sense of confidence. This boldness of spirit never failed him or his compatriots throughout the three years of their extraordinary journey.

It is this ability to be optimistic in the face of certain danger that defines the American character at its best. And it is with this sense of adventure that America is preparing to commemorate the 200th anniversary of this historic expedition.

Over the past several years, many individuals, organizations, and public agencies—including the Forest Service—have put a great deal of energy into planning for the bicentennial. This issue of the *Northern Region News* is dedicated to show how the Forest Service is linked to these plans and how we are working with others to help commemorate the bicentennial of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.

A Message from the Regional Forester

Maybe it's obvious to some of you why the observance of the 200th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition is important for the Forest Service. Others may wonder about our level of involvement.

Our depth of involvement is tied to public interest. People will soon be knocking at our door to see the trails taken by the Corps of Discovery and to get some sense of what Lewis and Clark experienced 200 years ago. This interest gives us an opportunity to be good hosts and to showcase the national forests.

The national spotlight on Lewis and Clark sites also gives us a rare opportunity to show the world how seriously the Forest Service takes its mission as a conservation leader. It will allow us to display and interpret projects that demonstrate our successes and our intention to carry out our Natural Resource Agenda.

But our reason for involvement in Lewis and Clark commemoration activities goes deeper than that. The expedition was given many important tasks. One of them was to determine what natural resources were present in the West and the potential for development. The wealth of knowledge Lewis and Clark recorded in their journals is a gift to modern day resource managers—notes on plants, animals, weather, natural events, animal behavior, changes in the seasons, the geology and the topography of the land they explored.

Thomas Jefferson had a vision when he proposed the exploration of the West. It is up to us to create a new vision for perpetuating the resources Lewis and Clark found into the next century.

Dale Bosworth



Corps item.

Brass sundial/compass

Who is doing what...

The Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation

A non-profit organization created to protect the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and to accurately interpret the story. Their bicentennial goals will be met through the Trail Stewardship program which focuses on accurate historic interpretation, education on visiting the trail with minimum impact, and assistance to private property owners along the trail.

The National Bicentennial Council

A non-profit organization created from the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation to separate the goals of the foundation and the commercial potential of the bicentennial. Among its 25 members are 3 Native American members, including Nez Perce Tribal member and former Clearwater National Forest employee Allen Pinkham. Allen is tribal coordinator with all the tribes along the Lewis and Clark Trail.

Federal Interagency "MOU" Group

The Bicentennial Council signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with all the federal agencies who have jurisdiction or program responsibility for the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail or interpretation of the history. This includes the following agencies: NPS, Forest Service, BLM, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Education, Federal Highway Administration, Department of Energy, and Bureau of Reclamation.

The group meets on a regular basis to coordinate and share plans to avoid duplication.

Native American Tribes

For American Indians, the Lewis and Clark Expedition is not an event to celebrate. The expedition represents the beginning of the end of their cultures. But they do recognize this anniversary commemoration as an opportunity to make people more aware of the challenges they face to save their culture. They want to tell their view of the Lewis and Clark story in their own words.

11 Trail States

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail borders or traverses through 11 states: Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Each has state and local organizations or agencies exploring ways they can be involved in the bicentennial. To varying degrees each state tourism or travel department is involved as well as their state historical society.

Congress

Both the House and the Senate have formed bicentennial caucuses in order to assist them in responding to citizens' request for assistance. Region One employee Mike Oliver is on detail to the House Bicentennial Caucus.

Federal Land Managers of the Trail

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail crosses a variety of jurisdictions, including federal, state and tribal lands. But over its entirety, the trail crosses mostly private land.

The trail followed by Lewis and Clark is not a trail in the conventional sense. It is a collection of sites, trail segments, and designated highways that most closely follow the actual route of the Corps of Discovery.

Lands administered by federal managers:

National Park Service

- ☞ five major interpretive sites along trail.
- ☞ administrative oversight of entire length of trail.

Forest Service

- ☞ primarily segments where Lewis and Clark crossed the Rocky Mountains.
- ☞ interpretive centers at Great Falls and Lolo Pass.

Bureau of Land Management

- ☞ land within the headwater reaches of the Missouri.
- ☞ Upper Missouri Wild and Scenic River.
- ☞ Blackfoot River corridor.
- ☞ caretaker of Pompey's Pillar. Pompey's Pillar has the only physical evidence of expedition's passing: Clark's signature carved in rocks above the Yellowstone River outside Billings, MT.
- ☞ involved in continental divide crossing in and around Salmon, ID.

Bureau of Reclamation

- ☞ Canyon Ferry, near Helena.
- ☞ Clark Canyon, site of Camp Fortunate.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

- ☞ a number of wildlife refuges along the trail.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

- ☞ oversees most mileage of trail due to responsibility for managing waterways along Missouri and Columbia Rivers.

Examples of partnership efforts with Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council:

- ☞ interagency information brochure to help visitors plan their travels along trail.
- ☞ consolidated data base inventory of all maps and data collected along trail (USGS is lead agency).
- ☞ teaching curriculum, *Discover a Watershed: The Missouri*.
- ☞ budget. Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council has consolidated \$350 million budget proposal for FY 2001 for 11 trail states and participating tribes. Budget proposal is being coordinated with federal agencies to identify potential agency partners.



So What Is the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Anyway?

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial will run from January of 2003 until September 2006. What will happen during that period will likely be a wide range of things because it means many things to many different people.

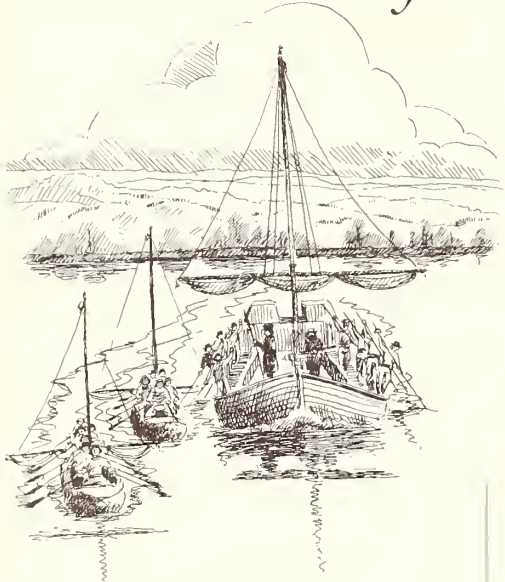
To some, the bicentennial represents an opportunity to commemorate a community's roots which may take the form of a festival or a theatre production. To others, it represents the rugged spirit of America which they wish to perpetuate through black powder shoots, or workshops in primitive skills.

To Native Americans the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial represents the beginning of dramatic, difficult changes for their way of life and they may choose to use the event to highlight the need for the preservation of their language and traditional ways. To entrepreneurs it will be an opportunity to benefit financially by promoting an unlimited variety of new products from videos and books, to primitive skill implements, flags, and maps, coins, etc. etc.

No matter how a community, organization, theater group, or commercial enterprise chooses to commemorate this historic expedition, it will no doubt generate a demand to visit the actual places the expedition camped and wrote about in their journey across this great nation.

Visitors Will Come, *But How Many?*

As It Once Was - The Lewis and Clark Trail in the Rough



from Travel Montana

In a recent survey it was estimated that between 10.7 million to 18.7 million nonresident tourists would visit Montana during the Lewis and Clark bicentennial in 2005 and 2006.

Based on established trends of a two-percent increase in nonresident visitation annually, researchers expect a minimum of 10.7 million people visiting Montana in 2005, regardless of the Lewis and Clark bicentennial. How this translates to actual visitation to Lewis and Clark sites is not known at this time.

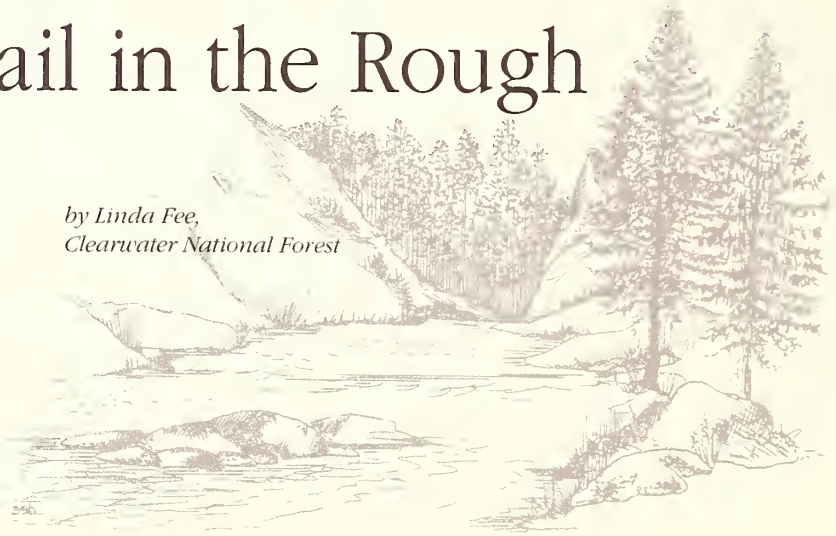
To view this information, log into Travel Montana's web site: travelmontana.state.mt.us/newsandupdates. It can be found in the April Update section. Additional information is expected out in May 2000.



Corps item:

Lead canister held four pounds of gunpowder

*by Linda Fee,
Clearwater National Forest*



Of the 4000-mile trek Lewis and Clark took from St. Louis to the Pacific Ocean, the stretch through the Clearwater National Forest in Idaho is unique. It is the longest continuous piece of the Lewis and Clark Trail that can still be followed by trail and road through primitive forest landscapes.

This section through the Clearwater forest is about 86 miles long. The central portion of the trail, on a high ridgeline, offers the most intrigue to the hardy visitor. It has received the most media attention through the years and is the most resource-sensitive portion of the trail. This famous ridgeline with its layers of Indian, explorer and war history is called the Lolo Trail.

In the 1930's, a road was built in the Lolo Trail corridor that in places coincides with the trail. Called the Lolo Motorway, it is a narrow, primitive road only suitable for high clearance vehicles.

In light of the anticipated traffic on the motorway, the Clearwater Forest is going

to implement a permit system to protect resources and ensure public safety. It will take effect during periods of high visitor use—between mid-July and October 1 in the busy bicentennial years. The system will limit the number of people, horses and vehicles allowed on the motorway at one time.

Permits will be granted through a lottery system, with a \$6 application fee. Up to ten parties per day will be permitted, with a maximum of 10 people per party. Towing of trailers will not be allowed. Vehicle size is limited to 23' long. The maximum length of stay is eight days.

If the number of visitors does not warrant a permit system, it will not be used. The basic tenet for all our actions remains regardless. We will strive to offer the recreational experience visitors expect, but as land stewards we are also entrusted not to forfeit the forest's irreplaceable resources in the process. We want the Lolo Trail corridor to be just as beautiful after the bicentennial as it is now.



Corps item:

Model 1803 Harpers Ferry rifle

When People Arrive, Will We Be Ready?

Gearing up

Lewis and Clark's journey started in 1803 with preparations in the East. The official bicentennial observances will also begin in the East and proceed west to the Coast and back again. The climax of local observances, public use and media attention will coincide with the 200th anniversary of their journey and be most intense west of St. Louis, Missouri.

The Corps of Discovery left May 14, 1804 and returned September 23, 1806. Since they traveled many land miles in Montana and Idaho on both legs of the journey, the Northern Region and Intermountain Region will be most heavily visited in 2005 and 2006.

There is a team of people representing national forests/grasslands and State & Private Forestry from Regions 1, 2, 4, 6 and 9 who either have pieces of the trail on their unit or work with communities who are planning bicentennial projects.

The staff in Region One who are on the team: Tom Turck, Dakota Prairies National Grasslands; Jane Weber, Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center; Amy Teegarden, Helena National Forest; Mike Ryan, Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest; Dixie Dies, Bitterroot National Forest; Sam Redfern, Lolo National Forest; and Linda Fee, Clearwater National Forest. All the archaeologists on these forests are also deeply involved.

Regional assistance is provided by: Margaret Gorski, bicentennial field coordinator; Keith Thurlkill, regional interpretive specialist; Mike Beckes, Heritage Program manager; and Bo Nielsen, landscape architect. State & Private Forestry staff involved: Charlene Schildwachter, Dean Graham, and John Foss.

Forest Service Bicentennial Goal:

Leaving a Legacy

The 200th anniversary will result in actions that benefit the American public long after the commemoration is over by improving public services and management of the National Historic Trail.

Our plans include:

Update Facilities

"Refresh" campgrounds, day-use areas, and trailhead directly on Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (LCNHT) or are vital to providing services to the public following designated Lewis and Clark (L&C) highway routes.

Interagency Coordination

Coordinate between forests, region, other agencies, Tribes, state organizations, and National Bicentennial Council.

Heritage Landscape Stewardship & Protection

Complete historic site surveys and protection plans, complete archaeological research, and provide for tribal participation in trail management. Restore impacted sites and prevent spread of invasive species.

Public Service and Operations

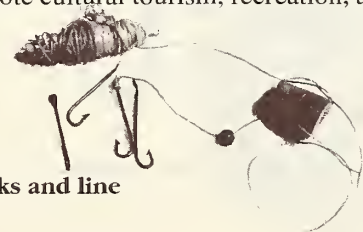
Improve interpretation at all levels (exhibits, staff, publications, etc.), arrange for on-site hosts and interpreters, improve facility maintenance, control access to Lemhi Pass, Lolo Trail, Lewis and Clark Pass, and Gibbons Pass if use exceeds the capacity of these areas.

Emergency and Security Needs

Work with local sheriffs on emergency contingency plans to reduce possible burden on local law enforcement and emergency facilities.

State, Community, and Tribal Assistance

Assist states, communities, and Tribes through the Rural Community Assistance grants, Urban and Community Forestry Program, and the Natural Resource Conservation Education Program with activities that promote cultural tourism, recreation, and education related to L&C.



Corps item:
Fishing hooks and line

How Projects Are Ranked for Improvement

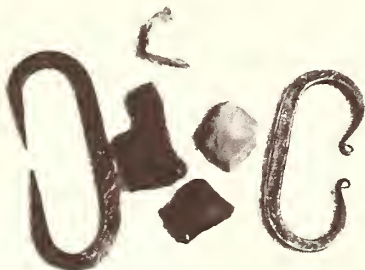
by Bo Nielsen, RO Engineering

While tracing the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail and exploring the lands it traverses, tourists will no doubt use or visit other nearby recreation facilities. Those facilities include such things as campgrounds, rental cabins and picnic grounds.

The effect of an increase in Lewis and Clark trail visitation will involve both sides of the trail in a corridor many miles wide. Proposed work on facilities within that impact area is a regional priority that is included in our capital improvement program (CIP).

There are 117 campgrounds, 32 rental cabins and 11 picnic grounds within the region on or within easy access to the trail. There are also several lodges under permit near the trail.

How much attention these sites receive will be based on the final funding levels the region is allocated. Every attempt is being made to obtain additional funding to minimize the impact to the rest of the recreation and heritage programs in the region.



Corps items

Striking steels to start fires



Members of the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation. Left to right: Chuck Sundstrom, Nancy Grewatz, George Knapp with trunk containing Lewis and Clark replica items.

Travelers' Rest Has Friends

by Nancy Maxson,
Travelers' Rest Chapter, LCTHF

Travelers' Rest, a well known Lewis and Clark campsite in the Bitterroot National Forest, is receiving a lot of attention, thanks to the Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation Chapter. With the help of many volunteers, county government, and National Park Service grants, the chapter is taking steps towards preservation and interpretation of this privately owned National Historic Landmark site.

The expedition used "Travelers' Rest" for several days both in 1805 and 1806 on their trip to Pacific and back. It is near the confluence of Lolo Creek and the Bitterroot (Clarks) River in Montana. Toby, the Nez Perce guide for Lewis and Clark, directed the Corps of Discovery to this campsite that he knew well.

Today, modern development threatens the site and its surroundings. Some land in the property's viewshed is still open and relatively undisturbed. Important to planning the site's preservation is having full knowledge and understanding of the archaeological remains.

Bob Bergantino, with the Montana Bureau of Mines, has studied and mapped Lewis and Clark campsites in Montana.

He has determined what may be the outer perimeter of the "Travelers' Rest" encampments. Additional work is being provided by archeological consultant Dan Hall.

Infrared aerial photographs revealed tipi rings on the stream terraces south of Lolo Creek. Then, in October 1998, chapter members conducted an archaeological survey using metal detectors and surveying instruments. An 1800s-era pewter button was found, as were tipi rings. The chapter has secured grant funding for additional archaeological investigation.

The chapter co-sponsored a conference in April 1999 entitled "Lasting Legacies" to shape a future for the site. Two additional days of planning and idea sharing followed. During that time, landowners, townspeople, school children, college students and landscape architects came together to focus on linking Travelers' Rest to the town.

These efforts have forged a partnership that brings the Lolo community, Missoula County and the chapter together. Each has a role to play as we further develop a plan for Travelers' Rest and Lolo.

A Future For The Past



Mike Beckes,
RMLH&W,
Regional Office

The Northern Region plays a primary role in the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial because of the simple fact that the most extensive, most pristine, and least disturbed portion of the overland route of Lewis and Clark is preserved in some of the more remote corners of the Helena, the Beaverhead-Deerlodge, the Bitterroot, the Lolo, and the Clearwater National Forests.

To those who wish to walk in the footsteps of the great explorers, to experience many of the vast landscapes and vistas they viewed, and to actually visit many of the campsites so colorfully described in the journals, the Northern Region is the place to be. There is an indefinable magic about places like The Gates of Mountains, Beaverhead Rock, Lemhi Pass, Lost Trail Pass, the Lolo Trail, and Traveler's Rest which will attract hundreds of thousands of our neighbors during the bicentennial.

Forest archeologists and historians throughout the region are preparing for the big event. Our initial emphasis is primary care and stewardship of the fragile landscapes, historic sites, and American Indian sites in areas that will be impacted by a tremendous increase in use and visitation.

Using program funds, partnership grants, volunteers, carryover, Tribal assistance, interagency contracts, and lots of shoe leather, we have embarked on an

ambitious series of field inventories, historical background studies, and cultural landscape analyses.

These studies address several critically important questions: precisely what cultural resources lie along the trail, how significant and how vulnerable are the cultural resources we know exist, and finally, what mix of recreation management techniques, monitoring, interpretation, and development are appropriate for sites of such remarkable historic and cultural significance.

In 1999 all bicentennial forests conducted important cultural studies. They ranged from trail restoration and precision GPS/GIS mapping on the Lolo, to cultural landscape mapping on the Beaverhead-Deerlodge, and from exploratory trail inventory on the Bitterroot to broader interdisciplinary studies on the Helena, or ethnographic studies to define Tribally-sensitive areas on the Clearwater.

There is more work to come. Our goal is simple: to have the Lewis and Clark Trail and all of its associated sites remain in as good, if not better shape after the bicentennial than they were before it. Working together I believe we can say that the future of the past on the Lewis and Clark Trail is safe and secure for future generations.

A Whopper of an Exhibit

Expedition Artifacts on Display

On February 23, National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council members, federal partners, Tribal representatives and others met in Washington, D.C. to learn more about the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Exhibition. The exhibition is due to open in St. Louis in 2004 and will then embark on a coast-to-coast tour.

Today over 40 museums in the United States and Europe have Lewis and Clark artifacts in their collections. The Missouri Historical Society will reassemble them for the first time since 1806. At the center of the exhibition will be over 50 works of art, documents and other artifacts that came to the Missouri Historical Society directly through the Lewis and Clark families.

The entire exhibition will likely contain up to 1,000 different elements, all tied to a story line emphasizing the cultural encounters of the journey. A panel of eight distinguished scholars will assist in the planning, as will an advisory committee. The advisory committee is made up of representatives from the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Oregon Historical Society.

Corps item:

Oval box used
to carry tobacco





The Trail in the Northern Region

The Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail is 4,000 miles in length, stretching from St. Louis, MO to Ft. Clatsop, OR. Today the trail weaves in and out of private and public land in a series of discontinuous segments. In the Northern and Intermountain Regions, the trail crosses eight national forests and a national grassland.

Difficult Crossing - The Lolo Trail

Missoula R.D., Lolo National Forest, MT
Lochsa R.D., Clearwater National Forest, ID

"... at 12 o'clock we halted on the top of the mountain to worm & dry our Selves a little as well as to let our horses rest and graze a little on Some long grass which I observed. I have been wet and as cold in every part as I ever was in my life, indeed I was at one time fearfull my feet would freeze in the thin Mockirsons which I wore."

Captain William Clark, September 16, 1805

In Search of the Way - Lost Trail Pass

Sula R.D., Bitterroot National Forest, MT
North Fork R.D., Salmon - Challis National Forest

"... proceeded thro' thickets in which we were obliged to cut a road, over rocky hillSides where our horses were in (per)petual danger of Slipping to their certain distruction & up & Down Steep hills, where Severl horse fell, Some turned over, and others Sliped down Steep hill Sides, one horse Crippled & 2 gave out. with the greatest difiiculty risqne &c. we made five miles and Encamped."

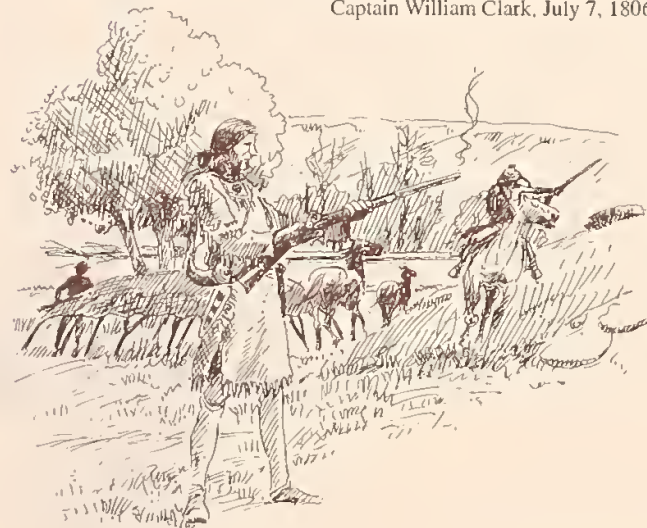
Captain William Clark, September 2, 1805

Clark's Return to the Yellowstone Gibbon's Pass to the Big Hole

Sula R.D., Bitterroot National Forest
Wisdom R.D., Beaverhead-Deerlodge National Forest

"This extensive vally snrromd(ed) with (mountains) covered with snow is extreemly fertile covered (with) esclent plants &c. and the creeks which pass through it contains emence numbers of beaver &c. I now take my leave of this butifull extensive vally which I call the hot spring Vally...."

Captain William Clark, July 7, 1806



Shortcut to Buffalo Country Blackfoot River Valley to Lewis and Clark Pass

Lincoln R.D., Helena National Forest

"... We passed over the ridge and struck a small stream, which we at first thought was of the headwaters of the Missouri, but found it was not. Here we halted for dinner, after staying three hours, proceeded on four miles up the branch, when we came to the dividing ridge between the waters of the Missonri and Columbia; passed over the ridge and came to a fine spring of waters of which run into the Missouri. We then kept down this stream or branch about a mile; then turned a north course along the side of the the dividing ridge for eight miles, passing a number of small streams or branches, and at 9 o'clock at night encamped after coming thirty two miles."

Patrick Gass, July 7, 1806

The Portage

L & C National Historic Trail Interpretive Center
Lewis and Clark National Forest

"... on my right forms the grandest sight I ever beheld, the hight of the fall is the same of the other but the irregular and somewhat projecting rocks below receives the water in it's passage down and brakes it into a perfect white foam which assumes a thousand forms in a moment sometime flying up in jets of sparkling foam to the hight of fifteen or twenty feet."

Captain Meriwether Lewis, June 13, 1805

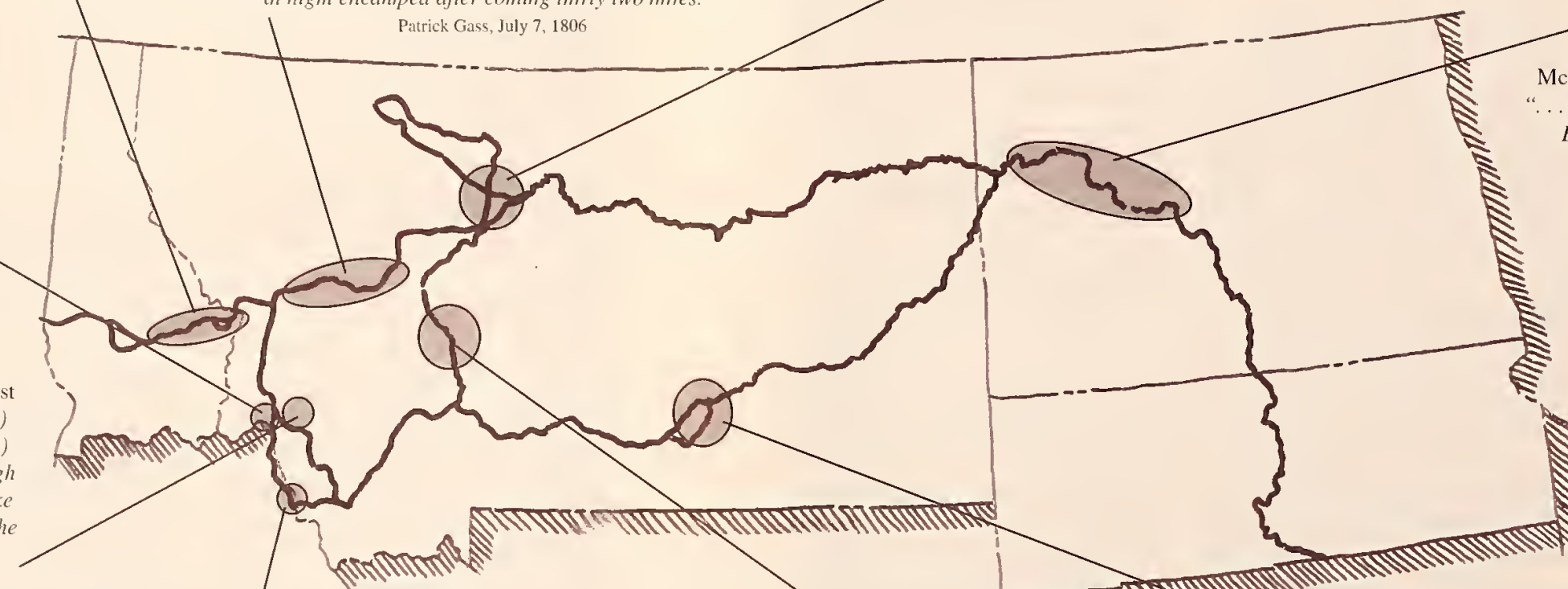


Abundance on the Prairie

Little Missouri Grasslands,
Mckenzie R.D., Dakota Prairie National Grassland

"... saw several old Indian camps, the game, such as Buffalow elk, antelopes & Deer verry plenty"

Captain William Clark, April 18, 1805



More Mountains in View - Lemhi Pass

Dillon R.D., Beaverhead National Forest, MT
Leadore R.D., Salmon National Forest, ID

"... two miles below McNeal had exultingly stood with a foot on each side of this little rivulet and thanked his god that he had lived bestride the mighty and heretofore deemed endless Missouri. after refreshing ourselves we proceeded on to the top of the dividing ridge from which I discovered immense ranges of high mountains still to the west of us with their tops partially covered with snow."

Captain Meriwether Lewis, August 12, 1805

"The Most Remarkable Cliffs" The Gates of the Mountains

Helena and Townsend R.D., Helena National Forest, MT

"... this evening we entered much the most remarkable cliffs that we have yet seen. these cliffs rise from the waters edge on either side perpendicularly to the hight of 1200 feet. every object here wears a dark and gloomy aspect. the towering and projecting rocks in many places seem ready to tumble on us. the river appears to have forced it's way through this immense body of solid rock for the distance of 5 3/4 Miles and where it makes it's exit below has thrown on either side vast columns of rocks mountains high. ... from this singlar appearance of this place I called it the gates of the rocky mounatains."

Captain Meriwether Lewis, July 19, 1805

Returning Down the Yellowstone

Gallatin and Custer National Forests

"The country in the forks between Gallitins & Madisens rivers is a butifull leavel plain covered with low grass. ... I observe Several leading roads which appear to pass to a gap of the momtain in a E. N E. direction about 18 or 20 miles distant. The indian woman who has been of great service to me as a pilot through this country recommends a gap in the momtain more south which I shall cross."

Captain William Clark, July 13, 1806

Visitor Center Planned at Pompeys Pillar



by Dick Kodeski, Bureau of Land Management

By July 1806, the Corps of Discovery was on its way home. Encamped at Travelers Rest, Lewis and Clark decided to split into two groups to explore more territory.

Clark headed down to Yellowstone country and followed the Yellowstone River east. On July 25, near what is now Billings, Montana, Clark and his party came to a sandstone landmark Clark named Pompey's Tower, after Sacagawea's son whom he had nicknamed "Pomp." Clark carved his name and the date on the stone, still visible today.

The site is now known as Pompeys Pillar and is officially designated a National Historic Landmark. It is located on 473 acres managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

The BLM is currently planning to develop an interpretive center near the landmark to focus on Clark's return down the Yellowstone, Indian tribes resident in the area, and other events of the 1800s. The Pompeys Pillar Interpretive Center will be a cornerstone for eastern Montana economies and will benefit gateway communities in the region.

As a preliminary investigation of the interpretive center site, BLM is conducting test excavations to identify and assess buried cultural artifacts. There is archaeological evidence of past occupation of the pillar area by Native Americans at various depths below ground. These materials appear to be the remains of hunting and living camps, probably occupied by relatively small groups of people for short periods of time.

Archaeological investigations in the Yellowstone Valley floor itself have been rare in the past, because most of the land here is private. The results of the current testing are an exciting indicator of things to come over the next few field seasons.

The proposed Pompeys Pillar Interpretive Center and the bicentennial are providing an unprecedented opportunity for BLM to make a positive contribution to our understanding of the events of 1806 as well as the Native American history of the Yellowstone Valley in Montana.

For more information, contact Dick Kodeski, Pompeys Pillar Manager, Bureau of Land Management at (406) 896-5235, internet address: rkodeski@mt.blm.gov

Outfitters and Guides May Need Permits

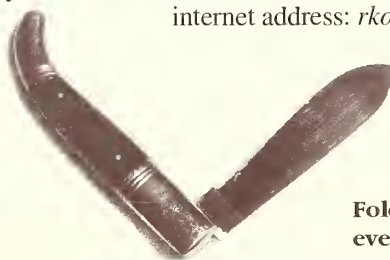
by Steve Morton, RMLH&W, Regional Office

Are you considering offering tours or other outfitting or guiding services along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail route? Some commercial operators, those who charge others for services provided on national forest land, may be required to obtain authorization prior to conducting these activities. In most cases, the Forest Service requires a special-use permit and a fee for authorized uses. Other activities may not require a Forest Service authorization.

For example, tour providers using buses or vans passing through the national forests and using attractions open to all public travelers probably would not need a Forest Service special-use permit.

However, if a bus or van tour provider wishes to make stops which would place additional impacts on national forest land, resources or facilities - such as group hikes on nature trails or restroom stops in campgrounds, etc., - the Forest Service would likely require the provider to obtain a special-use permit. The Regional Office is exploring options so we'll have a simple, but consistent permit procedure.

Tour guides or service providers desiring to offer visitors a Lewis and Clark experience along the more remote segments of the route must contact the appropriate national forest or ranger district. They should describe their proposal, obtain the necessary information and apply for a permit.



Folding knife probably carried by
every corpsman

Lolo Pass Gets A New Look

by Diana Jones.
Clearwater National Forest

Lolo Pass is in for a transformation—by the fall of 2001, that is. The Clearwater National Forest, in partnership with Idaho Transportation Department and Montana Department of Transportation, has been working over the last several years on a plan to upgrade visitor facilities at the pass.

Redevelopment plans include the relocation of one-quarter mile of U.S. Highway 12, construction of a new visitor center and shelter, development of new interpretive displays, expansion of the parking, and construction of three interpretive trails. A small creek and wetland adjacent to the existing visitor center will also be restored and expanded.

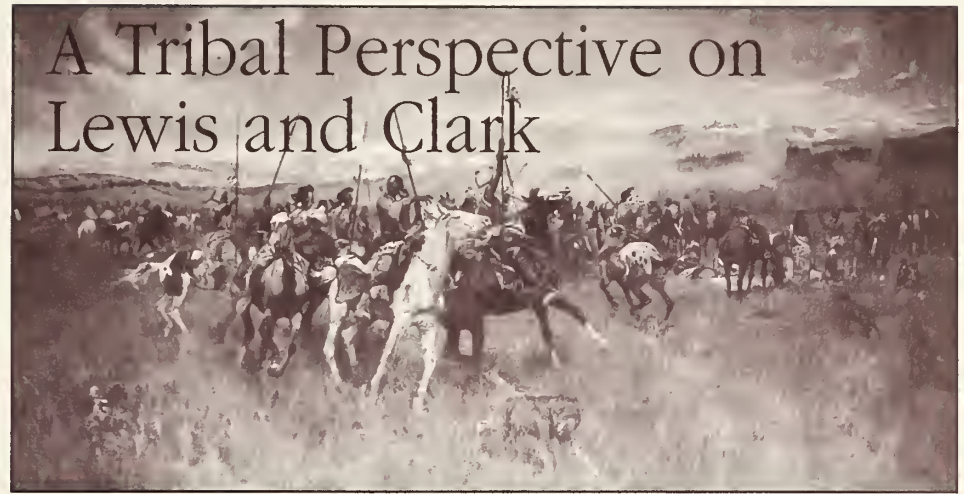
Lolo Pass is a popular stop for visitors to the Clearwater River area both in the summer and winter. Because of its location at the Idaho and Montana border it is an important information center for both states and currently serves nearly 50,000 visitors a year.

While the facilities will be new, they will probably look familiar to you. The structures will have the appearance of an old ranger station. All the buildings will be constructed of logs, in a style that is similar to the existing buildings constructed in the 1930s at the pass.

Parking will be more convenient, especially for visitors with trailers. Picnic areas and walking trails will be provided so that visitors can stretch their legs and find a quiet place to have lunch.

The interpretation in the visitor center will focus on the native peoples of the area, the Nez Perce Historic Trail and Lewis and Clark. Lewis and Clark stopped here on both their journey west and their return trip the following year.

Please anticipate delays in traveling U. S. Highway 12 this summer when you plan your trip. We look forward to seeing you when we open the new center.



by Julie Cajune,
Indian education coordinator, School District #30
and enrolled member of the Salish and Kootenai Tribes

As the bicentennial of the Corps of Discovery's expedition nears, America is readying with celebratory events both large and small. I would urge you to be sensitive to views that may deviate from those presented in Stephen Ambrose's well known book *Undaunted Courage*. And I say this because I know the Forest Service is involved in interpretation of the expedition that will reach hundreds of thousands of people.

It is both ironic and poignant that Lewis and Clark would never have succeeded without the generous assistance given them by Indian people. Indian people fed, clothed, guided and equipped the expedition all along the way. The Salish treated the expedition with great hospitality, supplying them with horses and sharing their food – which was in meager supply, and directing them to the Lolo Trail.

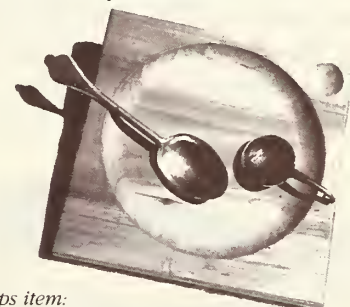
The next tribe that the expedition encountered was the Nez Perce, with whom the members of the group stayed for two days, gorging themselves on the Tribe's supply of roots, berries and dried fish. How tragic that this kindness and hospitality was not reciprocated to the Nez Perce when they were driven from their homeland in 1877.

One can only speculate what would have happened if Indian people had not provided invaluable assistance to the expedition, or if Indian people had killed Lewis and Clark for invading their homelands.

Although some people celebrate the scientific purposes of the expedition, Lewis and Clark symbolize other aspects of the journey to Indian people. The expedition was also a business trip, to reconnoiter natural resources that could be exploited.

To many Indian people, the story of Lewis and Clark is not separate from the story that followed, which includes decimation of whole animal populations in the West, the introduction of diseases which devastated native populations, taking of Indian lands, and suppression of tribal cultures.

We must accept that all things change. Today's world poses challenges to all of us to preserve our traditional ways of life and our diverse cultures. The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial does present us with the opportunity to revise American history and give voice to those people whose stories have been ignored or silenced. In doing so, we will enrich the heritage of all Americans and exemplify the true ideal of democracy that American can be.



Corps item:

Pewter spoons and wood plate (where the term "square meal" originated)

Tour Groups Explore the Lewis & Clark Journey ...on the Flathead

Becky Smith, Tally Lake Ranger District, and Teresa Wenum, SO, Flathead National Forest



Jefferson's Peace Medal,
one of 87 that Lewis carried
on the expedition

How to interpret the Lewis and Clark story in an area the expedition did not visit. Hmmm. Forest employees working at the Big Mountain Environmental Education Center took on the challenge last spring.

The Alplinglow Inn, at the base of Big Mountain, invited the Flathead National Forest to help the hotel offer 40 evening presentations for tour group guests visiting during the months of May through October. The group requested a program that featured the Lewis and Clark journey and at the same time highlight the unique natural features of the Flathead/Glacier area.

Toe-tapping fiddle music and a room outfitted with tin cups, quill pens, trading beads, maps, wildlife skins and other expedition items greeted tour members as they began an hour-long armchair adventure. Over 1,550 visitors from across the country followed Lewis and Clark's journey through the Northern Plains and Rocky Mountains.

Visitors discovered they can share in the Corps of Discovery by being able to see and enjoy many of the same plant and animal species Lewis and Clark documented nearly 200 years ago. Using items from an educational trunk on loan from

the Lewis and Clark Interpretive Center—slides, maps and other items—interpreters wove a story that allowed guests a peek into the past and the present.

Staff left the audience with a challenge. "It is up to us to create a new vision for perpetuating the resources Lewis and Clark found into the next century."

That message and similar programs are being shared with other tour guests this spring, summer and fall. Alplinglow Inn requested that the Flathead forest staff return for 65 additional performances. So far, it's been standing room only at each show!

Congress Is Watching

by Mike Oliver, R-1 detailer, House Bicentennial Caucus

The Lewis and Clark Bicentennial commemoration has peaked the interest of nearly all Americans. Recognizing the importance of the event and its commemoration, Congress established both a House and Senate caucus to provide support for this national event.

The role of the caucuses is to help tribes, local communities, state agencies and federal agencies obtain the needed resources for the national commemoration. They help seek necessary appropriations and assist with identification of other funding sources such as grants. Some of the support staff for the Congressional caucuses includes detailers from the For-

est Service and the National Park Service.

As an initial step, in 1999 Congress asked the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council to determine what it would take to provide for a commemoration that would leave a lasting legacy for the expedition and the Native American people who contributed to its success. State bicentennial organizations were asked to participate.

The council presented the inventory to Congress, which included an appropriations request in excess of a quarter of a billion dollars. Various federal agencies (including the Forest Service) attached six-year plans for their involvement. Congress will review this inventory when it makes its annual appropriation for the project.

Coordination of planning efforts will be paramount to the success of the commemoration. Caucus members want the

commemoration to be driven by Tribes and communities with support from federal agencies. Partnerships are key to bringing federal dollars to the ground.

Most projects and events that receive federal dollars will be funneled through existing federal programs and agencies. The Forest Service is one of few federal agencies that are positioned to help communities along the trail through federal grants. Many agencies do not enjoy the granting authority authorized to the Forest Service through the State and Private programs.

Another critical element to the success of the effort is interagency partnership, which provides an environment where people can work together to avoid duplication, stretch dollars and strengthen individual planning efforts.



Telescope - Lewis and Clark had only one

Sprucing Up Our Signs

No question interpretive signs are a popular source of tourist information. To make sure the Lewis and Clark story is successfully conveyed through signage, public agencies and private organizations that deal with recreation and tourism in Montana decided to take action.

The group formally organized, calling themselves the Montana Tourism and Recreation Initiative. They pooled their resources and, with the assistance of a National Park Service grant, selected Heritage Design to help them with a plan. Heritage Design is an interagency interpretive enterprise team headquartered at the Colville National Forest in Region 6.

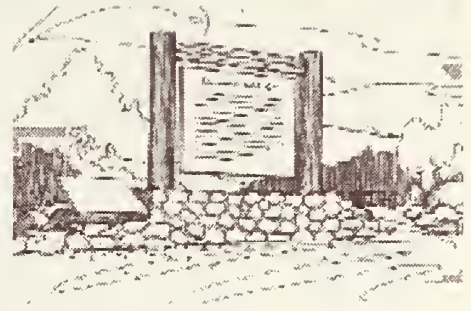
The design group began their assessment by identifying what signs exist now

and what's missing. They examined the text of the signs to see if the message or story needed revision or updating.

They produced a plan that identifies major themes in the Lewis and Clark journey west and what elements should be included to ensure the whole story is told. They also came up with design guidelines to give Montana interpretative signs a distinctive look and style.

Design elements and standards will provide a consistent look and feel to signs, structures and site development. The recommended family of sign styles will make sign construction easy and visually linked across the State. In short, it will give a cohesive look to Lewis and Clark interpretation.

Although implementation of the plan



with its design guidelines is not mandatory, the members of the Tourism and Recreation Initiative are committed to using them. Implementation has begun. For example, a new informational roadside area is being planned at the new interstate exchange at Bozeman to include Lewis and Clark interpretation that conforms to the guidelines.

A Word about Congress and Connecting with Communities

by Charlene Schildwachter, State and Private Forestry, Regional Office

"How are you helping the communities in my state benefit from the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial?"

This is a question I am frequently asked by congressional members when making visits in Washington, D.C. To date there are 18 senators and 40 congressmen on the Lewis and Clark Caucuses. In fact, the leadership of the caucuses is comprised of members representing North Dakota, Montana and Idaho: Senators Craig (R-ID), Burns (R-MT) and Dorgan (D-ND) co-chair the Senate Caucus and Congress-

men Hill (R-MT) and Pomeroy (D-ND) co-chair the House Caucus.

The interest has much to do with the economic opportunities a national event like this brings to the states these senators and congressmen represent. They are keenly motivated to leave an economic as well as cultural legacy in their states and communities.

Through State and Private Forestry programs, we are delivering community grants, planting urban forests and providing technical assistance in several arenas.

Over \$224,787 in Rural Community Assistance grants and \$75,000 in Urban and Community Forestry grants have been awarded.

The state forestry agencies are responsible for the direct delivery of the R-1 Urban Forestry Program and would enjoy looking at how their resources can add value to your proposed projects. The national forests remain a key delivery mechanism for the Rural Community Assistance grants.

Projects Funded in 1998 through State & Private Forestry

\$75,000 - Urban and Community Forestry Grant Awards through the State Foresters

- ☛ \$3,000 - Bonner, MT
- ☛ \$15,000 - Great Falls, MT
- ☛ \$40,000 - 11 communities in ND
- ☛ \$13,000 - Designing and planting L & C commemorative grove at gateway entrance, Hwy 12, in ID
- ☛ \$4,000 to 14 communities in ID to celebrate Arbor Day with L&C tree and placard

\$224,787 Rural Community Assistance Awards

- ☛ \$18,750 - Bonner, MT: Two Rivers pavilion.
- ☛ \$20,000 - Lincoln, MT: L&C interpretive signs and pavilion.
- ☛ \$4,000 - Lincoln, MT: Hooper Park pavilion; L&C artwork.
- ☛ \$8,000 - Beaverhead, Madison, Jefferson Counties, MT: Tri-county L&C planning.
- ☛ \$12,100 - Lewis and Clark County, MT: Coordinated public involvement and education to celebrate bicentennial.
- ☛ \$10,000 - Hazen, Washburn and Standing Rock Sioux, ND (through State Forester).
- ☛ \$19,188 - Clearwater County, ID: Fraser Park Improvements for visitor services.
- ☛ \$37,900 - Weippe, ID: Professional assistance to communities in region to plan for bicentennial.
- ☛ \$19,849 - Grangeville, ID: Focused on L&C Tourism: construct a building to display the skeletal replica of the Tolo Lake mammoth.
- ☛ \$75,000 - Salmon, ID: Sacajawea Center feasibility study.

Grants Energize North Dakota Communities

By Glenda Fauske and Jackson Bird,
North Dakota Forest Service

With \$50,000 in funding from the Northern Region's State and Private Forestry unit, the North Dakota Forest Service was able to give the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial commemoration a big boost.

Commented Dana Bischke, development director for the State Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Foundation, "We received a grant through the North Dakota Forest Service to plant trees in our community and develop interpretive signs. It's amazing how much excitement and energy gets generated when we receive financial assistance to accomplish our goals. This grant has re-energized our community forestry board and given community leaders a new vision about the role our community plays in commemorating the Bicentennial."

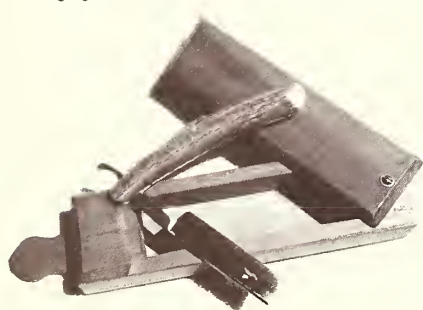
Of the total dollars contributed by Region One, \$40,000 came from the State and Private Forestry program and \$10,000 from Rural Community Assistance.

The North Dakota Forest Service has long been a force in the development and restoration of community forests. Through our State and Private Forestry Programs we offer solutions and approaches to promoting conservation and restoration of our forests.

When we surveyed our communities, over \$1.5 million of community forestry needs were identified. We have already awarded \$50,000 in tree planting grants and rural community assistance grants to 14 communities in North Dakota. These funds addressed just a few of the needs identified in the community surveys.

These efforts are costly and there are few financial incentives currently available to communities and landowners that can be used to implement management plans. The North Dakota Forest Service currently is seeking funding that can be passed through to communities and landowners to address the forestry needs along the Lewis and Clark Trail in conjunction with the scheduled upcoming events.

Addressing the forestry needs now will help beautify the landscape for visiting tourists, promote economic development and instill community pride. In addition, the trees will serve as a "living legacy" and a lasting reminder for future generations to enjoy.



Corps item:

**Patrick Gass's razor.
Wooden case made
by Sacajawea**

Personnel Actions

BEAVERHEAD - DEERLODGE NATIONAL FOREST

Awards & Promotions

BODENBERGER, ELLEN, information receptionist, Butte RD, performance award
MARJAMAA, JAN, office automation clerk, Butte RD, performance award
O'NEIL, JAMES, GIS specialist, SO, QSI
SCHUELKE, BRUCE, forester, promotion, Butte RD

Reassignments & Transfers

SAWYER, SHARON, purchasing agent, reassignment, accounting technician, SO

New Employees

NELSON, BRIAN, forestry technician, CC appointment, Pintler RD/P-Burg

Retirements & Resignations

CLEMANS, BARBARA, support services specialist, Wisdom RD

BITTERROOT NATIONAL FOREST

Awards & Promotions

BURHOP, WILLIAM, forestry technician, Sula RD, extend promotion, Sula RD
FUCHS, JAMES, supvy. social services assistant, Trapper JCC, QSI
GAUL, ROYLENE, legal instruments examiner, SO, promotion, SO
HALEY, WILLIAM, civil engineer technician, SO promotion, SO
HUGHES, MELISSA, support services supervisor, Trapper JCC, QSI
KANEY, JAMES, department center director, Trapper JCC, QSI
LAGODICH, CAROL, natural resource recreation mgr., Darby RD, temporary promotion, Darby RD
MARTZ, PEGGY, administrative officer, Trapper JCC, QSI
MCCORMACK, ANNEMARIE, community health nurse, Trapper JCC, QSI
OPPEGARD, CHARLES, forestry technician, Sula RD, extend promotion
WOFFORD, PRENTIS, supervisory teacher, Trapper JCC, QSI
YORTON, GERALD, social services assistant, Trapper JCC, promotion

New Employees

DAVENPORT, JOHN, teacher, Trapper JCC
STALEY, STEVE, maintenance worker training leader, Trapper JCC

Resignations

SKIPPER, LYGIA, support services supervisor, Darby Ranger District
STEVENSON, SHAWNA, nurse practitioner, Anaconda JCC

CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST

Awards & Promotions

CHAMBERLIN, LIN, QSI
GOBER, DOUG, QSI
GOCHNOUR, DOUG, QSI
HARDING, TAMMY, forestry tech, SO, promotion
LANE, CYNTHIA, QSI
MCFARLAND, SANDI, tribal liaison, SO, promotion
MORIN, ROBERTA, QSI
RASH, BARBARA, personnel clerk, SO, promotion
SWAYNE, LYNNE, QSI
WELCH, WENDY, personnel assistant, SO, promotion
WELLNER, KENT, assistant district ranger, Palouse RD, promotion, R2, White River NF

Reassignments & Transfers

BROWN, VICKI, business management assistant, SO, reassignment, R1, Lolo NF
MURPHY, ELAYNE, public affairs officer, R1, Nez Perce NF, reassignment, R1, Clearwater NF
BAUGH, LINDA, administrative officer, SO, transfer, USDA, ARS, OR

New Employees

VANDERGRIFF, SCOTT, civil engineer, SO

Retirements

CASE, JOHN, forester, SO, retire
ENGLE, DORY, realty specialist, SO, retire
RIEBE, DEANNA, public affairs specialist, SO, retire

CUSTER NATIONAL FOREST

Awards & Promotions

REID, KIM, supervisory biological scientist, promotion, rangeland management specialist, SO

DAKOTA PRAIRIE GRASSLANDS

New Employees

ANDERSON, KIRK, rangeland management specialist, McKenzie RD
BRUNELL, KIM, rangeland management specialist, McKenzie RD
FELCHLE, KATHY, information receptionist, Medora RD

FLATHEAD NATIONAL FOREST

Awards & Promotions

AKE, KATHERINE, biological technician, SO, performance award
CHUTE, TERRY, biological scientist, from Kootenai NF, SO, promotion
FAIRCHILD, GARY, archeological technician, SO, performance award
THOMAS, PATRICK, landscape architect, SO, temporary promotion
WARREN, GREGORY, supervisory forester, SO, temporary promotion

Reassignments & Transfers

BURNS, NORMA, tax examining clerk, IRS, transfer to Swan Lake RD

GALLATIN NATIONAL FOREST**Awards & Promotions**

BIRKELAND, KARL, avalanche specialist, promotion, physical scientist, SO

New Employees

DEAVOURS, DAVID, wildlife biologist, CC appointment, Hebgen Lake RD

LOWERY, KATHLEEN, appraiser, CC appointment, SO

MAHAN, JOLYNN, information receptionist (AO), CC appointment, Gardiner RD

Reassignments & Transfers

ROUECHE, PAM, business management assistant, B-D National Forest, SO, clerk (AO), Bozeman RD

HELENA NATIONAL FOREST**Awards & Promotions**

DRINVILLE, BRIAN, helitack manager, SO

New Employees

FARLEY, SUE, soil scientist, SO

FUCHS, MARJORIE, resource specialist, SO

Reassignments and Transfers

HART, BARBARA, office service assistant, transfer to INS

LANDL, KIMBERLY, public affairs specialist trainee, SO

Retirements

DALBEC, FRED, civil engineer, SO

SCOTT, DAVE, fmo, Lincoln RD

IDAHO PANHANDLE NATIONAL FORESTS**Awards & Promotions**

BEHREND, LIZ, QSI

BOYD, GARY, QSI

CARY, CAMILLA, QSI

CASE, INEZ, QSI

CASTRO, JOSE, deputy district ranger, R8, NC NF's, promotion, Coeur d'Alene River RD

COBB, DAVID, QSI

COLIS, JOHN, QSI

CROUSSER, DAVID, asst hotshot superintendent, R2, Black Hills NF, promotion, Coeur d'Alene River RD

DALY, MICHAEL, QSI

GLEN, TAMMY, QSI

GRANT, MARK, QSI

HAMILTON, MARY ANN, QSI

HANSEN, MOLLY, civil engineering tech, Sandpoint RD, promotion

HART, PATRICIA, QSI

HAWKINS, B. HADLEY, forestry tech, Coeur d'Alene River RD, promotion

JOHNSON, BRIDGET, QSI

LIONBERGER, BERNARD, QSI

LOPER, CHRISTA, dispatcher, SO, promotion, R1, AFD

MUNCEY, DAVID, QSI

PARKER, WILLISON J., QSI

PAULSON, THOMAS, QSI

SCHMIDT, ANDREW, realty specialist, R10, Chugach NF, promotion, St Joe RD

SCRIBNER, DEBRA, QSI

STEVENSON, MICHAEL L., QSI

TYMRAK, VICKI, QSI

VORE, MARK, QSI

WESTFALL, KIRK, QSI

WILKINS, DEBORAH, QSI

WOODLAND, TERESA, QSI

Reassignments & Transfers

SCHAUER, WILLIAM, medical records filing clerk, St Maries RD, transfer, VA, WA

DUVAL, MICHAEL, soil conservation tech, Coeur d'Alene River RD, transfer, USDA, NRCS, ID

FLOOD, STEVEN, hydrologist, St Joe RD, transfer, BLM, MT

New Employees

BOLZ, CHRISTOPHER, student trainee, forestry, Sandpoint RD

BORG, JENNIFER, student trainee, forestry, Bonners Ferry RD

CHAPMAN, DEAN, student trainee, forestry, St Joe RD

TARANGO, PATRICK, student trainee, fisheries, SO

Retirements & Resignations

BOWEN, ELMER, laborer, St Joe RD, retire

DELAY, LINDA, information receptionist, Sandpoint RD, resignation

GRIFFITH, DENNIS, supervisory forester, St Joe RD, retire

MECKEL, MARGARET, conveyance examiner, SO, retire

NEIRINCKX, JOHN, supervisory civil engineer, SO, retire

KOOTENAI NATIONAL FOREST**Awards and Promotions**

BREDESON, GLENN, computer specialist, SO, temporary promotion, WO COSGRIFF, NANCY, information receptionist, Libby RD, temporary promotion to business management clerk

DONALD, MICHAEL, biological scientist, Three Rivers RD, temporary promotion, biologist, WO Office of International Programs

FERGUSON, LESLIE, botanist, Three Rivers RD, temporary promotion to biological scientist

GAUTREAUX, RUSSELL, forester, Three Rivers RD, temporary promotion to supervisory forester

HUBBELL, LINDA, forester, Three Rivers RD, temporary promotion to supervisory forester

KOMAC, RONALD, wildlife biologist, Rexford RD, temporary promotion to biological scientist

KRUEGER, JOSEPH, forester, R5 El Dorado NF, temporary promotion, SO

REBELLA, MARK, forestry technician, Rexford RD, temporary promotion, R10 Tongass NF

REDMAN, DAVID, forestry technician, Three Rivers RD, temporary promotion

STRALEY, STEVE, forestry technician, Three Rivers RD, temporary promotion

LEWIS & CLARK NATIONAL FOREST**New Employees**

CLARK, WENDY, wildlife biologist, Rocky Mountain RD

DUNLAP, MARIE, forestry technician dispatcher, SO

Reassignments & Transfers

BILLETER, TERRI, resource assistant, SO

DOBROCKE, KAYE, purchasing agent, SO

LANG, KRAIG, forestry technician recreation/wilderness, Rocky Mountain RD

NEZ PERCE NATIONAL FOREST**Awards & Promotions**

BONNEY, BYRON, QSI

CONRAN, KEVIN, dispatcher, SO, promotion, R4, Caribou-Targhee NF

DOMAN, RANDY, supervisory forestry tech (fire), SO, QSI

EDWARDS, J. PERRY, fishery biologist, Clearwater RD, promotion, R6, Malheur NF

GEOUGE, DEAN, construction inspector, SO, promotion

HAZELBAKER, KRISTINE, forester (silviculture), R1, Clearwater NF, promotion, SO

HOCKING, SCOTT, QSI

HORNER, MARK, animal packer, Moose Creek RD, promotion

HOWELL, LINDA, purchasing agent, R3, Apache-Sitgreaves NF, promotion, SO

HUNT, DOUG, animal packer, Moose Creek RD, promotion

KIRTLAND, MAPLE, computer assistant, Salmon River RD, promotion

LEIDENFROST, KLAUS, wildlife biologist, Red River RD, promotion, R9, Huron-Manistee NF

NUXOLL, SANDRA, support services supervisor, Salmon River RD, promotion

VERMEY, ROBERT, forestry tech (reforestation), Red River RD, promotion

WERLINE, EVA, forestry tech (reforestation), Salmon River RD, promotion

New Employees

HECKENLAIBLE, JOSEPH, office automation clerk, Clearwater RD

HUFFMAN, DEANNA, information receptionist, Moose Creek RD

SEVERS, SHENANDOAH, supervisory fire crew leader, Salmon River RD

WREN, CAROLYN, fishery biologist, Clearwater RD

Reassignments & Transfers

MILLER, CHERYLE, personnel management specialist, SO, transfer, NPS, Bryce Canyon NP, UT

Retirements & Resignations

BARLOW, DENNIS, forestry tech, Red River RD, retirement

NELSON, JOHN, dispatcher, Salmon River RD, resignation

RUTHRUFF, GREG, supervisory civil engineer, SO, retirement

WEIGAND, GERALD, forester (timber), SO, retirement

Special Thanks

to

Margaret Gorski and Bo Nielsen for assistance with this issue.

Kirby Lambert, curator, Montana Historical Society, for use of artwork done by C.M. Russell, R.E. DeCamp and Robert F. Morgan

The USDA is an equal opportunity provider and employer.

On the Information Super Highway

The following are web sites where you can learn more about Lewis and Clark, organizations involved in the bicentennial and how the 11 states the trail crosses are developing tourism opportunities:

Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council: www.lewisandclark200.org
Announces activities that will be officially sponsored by the council.

Lewis and Clark Trail Heritage Foundation: www.lewisandclark.org
Includes news, organization, and events about the foundation.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail: www.lecl.nps.gov
Is the National Park Service's web site for the trail. Includes links to other federal agencies (including all the national forests along the trail) as well as other organizations and states.

Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail Interpretive Center: www.fs.fed.us/r1/lewisclark/
Is currently on the Lewis and Clark NF web page. Look for a new web site independent of the forest's site this spring.

Discovering Lewis and Clark: www.lewis-clark.org
Is a great place to learn more about the expedition and authored by local historian Joe Mussleman.

L&C on the Information Super Highway: www.vpds.wsu.edu/LCExpedition/Resources/fulllist.htm
Contains a bibliography of all the Internet sites that have anything to do with Lewis and Clark.

Lewis and Clark In Montana, Idaho, and North Dakota:
Authored by each state department of commerce or travel industry:

Idaho: www.lewisclarkidaho.org
Montana: www.montanalewisclark.org
North Dakota: www.ndlewisclark.com

es:
*are linked to the National Park Service's trail site.
tional Forests" sometime in the future.*

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